First Court-House in the Countyhe Swamp Lands Scandal-Horse Thieves Numerous in the Early Days.

aer, Ind., April 8.-Jasper county has a court-house—a spic, span, new one, that has been accepted by the county and a ready for use. It is of medium size arkably handsome in its furnish-e contract price of the courty people are grumbling, but that that it will amount to. The bids tone was laid with appropriate cerenonies. The county issued \$2,180 in conds. Of these \$50,000 is due July 1, 1923, and the balance in July, 1921. The biding for the bonds was spirited, and the nty got a premium of \$16,900, which, e of the citizens declare, is consid-de of a compliment to the standing



business say the court-house here is worth all it cost, even if it has cost al-nost double the contract price. Certain t is that there are a good many citizens

Some of the old-timers here compare this fine building with the rude structure that was first used in this county as a temple of justice. The first court-house was a room 16 feet square, and the next was a building 31 by 36 feet. In 1853 the county commissioners made some plans for a new building, and the auditor, by order of the board, purchased 100,000 brick. The contract was finally let to Benjamin Henkle, and after a great deal of trouble he finished the building in 1856. In 1864 the court-house was burned. A man who lived here then says there is no question but it was destroyed by an incendiary, who had good reasons for wanting the records of the county obliterated. The walls were left standing. me of the old-timers here compare fine building with the rude structure t was first used in this county as a ple of justice. The first court-house a room 16 feet square, and the next a building 31 by 36 feet. In 1853 the nity commissioners made some plans a new building, and the auditor, by er of the board, purchased 100,000

ly the most noted of public in the history of the State was wer the swamp lands of Jasper county. In the early history of the county the river margins were impassable marshes, save at one or two points, where a limited passage could be found. By the act of Congress of September 20, 1850, the swamp or over overflowed lands in the State, belonging to the United States, were granted to the State of Indiana on the condition that they should be drained and rendered fit for agricultural rposes: By the provisions of the sec-d section of that act it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Governor of the State, on his request, a list of plats of the swamp lands, previously as-certained, together therefor, vesting the title in the State subject to the disposal of the Legislature, with the express proviso that the proceeds of the lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, should be applied exclusively, as necessary, to the reclaiming of the lands.

ers in every county owning swamp lands, nd in several counties the actions of tese officials became so notorious that the Indiana Legislature investigated them. The investigation in Jasper county showed that the commissioners had not only aided in great frauds on the swamp land funds, but were participants For instance, one year the entire work for ditching was let to one man at 20 cents a cubic yard, though at the same letting there were bidders as low as 10 cents a yard. The ditching contracted for at this letting was never finished according to the plans and specifications, but the contractor was paid nearly

Subsequent Speculation. In 1856 the Auditor of State directed the auditor of Jasper county to with-old from sale a large amount of swamp ds designated by him, A spirit of sociation in these lands was engen-red, and in a short time there were med four separate companies, who se-ted, and actually obtained, by the plicity of the swamp land commis-ers, 124,000 acres of the best lands ant in the county. The deeds to these ands were procured from the officers of the State without a shadow of law. The swamp land act of 1857 required that these fraudulent conveyances should be returned and canceled when the work was not completed, but provided that the loose contracts on which they had been obtained might be ratified and confirmed obtained might be ratified and confirmed by the swamp land commissioner, and that the contractors might file with the county auditor lists of the lands selected by them to be taken in payment for ditching. The sale of these selected lands was then prohibited by the county offi-cers till the completion or perfecting of the contract for the payment of which they were filed; and it was directed that 75 per cent, on the estimates of the work by were fleet, and it was directed that per cent, on the estimates of the work he should be issued to the contractor il it was done when certificates for whole should be issued. The act produced further that the contractor might any time, by depositing \$1.25 an acre h the county treasurer, for the whole any part of the lands in his list, take certificates and procure patents for

lands to any amount they desired. The amounts of their respective contracts were swelled up to cover the lands filed for. A short time after the taking of effect of this law, all the unsold swamp lands in Jasper county, amounting to about 17,000 acres, were absorbed, and nearly all the contractors, without paynearly all the contractors, without paying any money into the county treasury, by private arrangements with the county treasurer, obtained from him certificates of purchase, and on these obtained the greater purt of their patents for these lands.

out he did not pay over a single cent.

At the legislative investigation it was shown that the county treasurer, with-out the shadow of law or authority, had

issued in the names of his brother and others certificates of purchase for these

lands previously filed for by contractors, and on these fraudulent certificate pat-

order to avoid expensive and trouble-some litigation, compromised with the county treasurer's brother, allowing him to return 3,500 acres of the land. In this

"Bandits of the Prairie."

"Bandits of the Prairie."

In its early history Jasper county bore an unsavory reputation. The impenetrable character of the swamp lands along the Kankukee river afforded a safe retreat for a class of criminals who were early known as "The Bandits of the Prairie," and while their depredations were not committed as much retreated.

were not committed so much on the peo-plo here, they made this region a resort to evade pursuit from other quarters, and

gained for the county a reputation for being the headquarters for horse-thieves. These men infested the Northwest as

early as 1837, and while they scrupled at

ere especially annoying in their princi-il business of horse-stealing and coun-

tected. The early settlers did not submit

to this state of affairs without some ef-fort to bring these persons to justice, and

Counterfeiting Carried On.

ons as to take but little pains

Bitter Feeling Manifested Toward Them at Matanzas-Their Lives One Hundred Thousand Due. Threatened - The Suffering Not one-half the ditching was ever and Starving People. done by the original contractors. From estimates of the whole amount of these contracts and the work done on them, at the expiration of the county treasurer's term of office he should have paid over to his successor in office not less than \$100,000 of money deposited with him by contractors for lands obtained by them,

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.-The Star prints the following from its New Orleans correspondent:

INSULTS FOR AMERICANS

WHO TOOK PROVISIONS TO THE

STARVING RECONCENTRADOS.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

If any evidence were needed to support Consul-General Lee's demand that time be given for the removal of Americans from Cuba, it is supplied by the report that came from Port Eads last night. There had entered into quarantine there the ship Utstein, which recently took to Matanzas, Cuba, a great cargo of supplies for the starving reconcentrados The cargo, made up of food, medicine and clothing, was valued at \$25,000 and was collected by the Kansas City Star in a single week. A member of the Star's staff, who went to Matanzas with the

ship, reports as follows:
"The dock at Matanzas was crowded with people awaiting the coming of the Utstein. The crowd was one of rags and gauntness, which represented the stary ing reconcentrados, in sharp contrast with the gold lace and showy uniforms of the sneering Spanish officers and soldiers. Through this crowd the little party from

county treasurer's brother, allowing him to return 3,500 acres of the land. In this transaction the county treasurer himself got a good slice. As the result of his peculations the county treasurer was sued on his official bond as a defaulter for nearly, \$25,000, and on his bond as swamp land treasurer for a defalcation of \$14,000. He was also sued on his official bond to recover \$1,000 county revenue. Governor Williard appointed this man swamp land commissioner, but at the demand of the Legislature removed him. This county was named after a revolutionary soldier. Among the garrison of Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor on June 28, 1776, was a sergeant by the name of Jasper. During the bombarding by the British fleet the flag was shot away from the fort. In the face of the storm of shot and shell the flag was rescued by Sergeant Jasper and nalled to the broken flagstaff. At night the fleet left the harbor with the fort unsubdued. Jasper was made the hero of the occasion, the delighted citizens of Charleston uniting to do him honor. The women presented him with a beautiful flag, which he pledged himself to defend with his life. Later he was found dead on the battlefield with the flag wrapped about him.

"Bandits of the Prairie." the ship passed. "The reconcentrados pointed, to their mouths to signify their hunger. The party was followed by hundreds of ragged men, women and children, beg-ging for food or money. At every turn the street showed another starving crowd. Consul Brice's office was full of clamoring people. The street was crowded. Two clerks were busy writing ration tickets. At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon the first lighters began loading. An effort was made to have the unloading continued through the night, but the Spanish authorities would not consent.

Bitter Against Americans. "It was afterward learned that there was a rumor that several thousand rifles for the insurgents was concealed in the hold. As the magnitude of the relief supply was realized by the Spanish mer-chants, a great deal of feeling was exhibited against the Americans. On Sunday two Cubans came to Consul Brice's office and told him that there was much talk against the Americans who came with the ship. The Spanish had expected fifty tons of supplies instead of 700 tons.
"Later in the day others came to the consul's office and said Monday had been chosen to assassinate the Americans, and that the attack was to be made under

the leadership of the civil guards, the most formidable body of soldiers in Cuba. They reported that the consul' office was to be stoned, and advised our representatives to be sent on shipboard. So many reports of this character had been circulated that this was given little credence by Consul Brice, who advised that no fear be shown.

pal business of horse-stealing and counterfeiting. Their blan of operation was to take the light horses of Illinois to Indiana and sell them, making the return trip with heavy draft horses, which were disposed of in Iowa and Michigan. For a time these depredations were carried on with impunity. The scattered population was principally confined to the edge of the timber, leaving the prairie a broad highway, for these bandits to pass from "During Sunday the unloading of the boat proceeded rapidly, and Sunday afternoon the hauling of the cargo to the two large warehouses previously engaged began at once. The hauling was con-tinued late into the night, until the two warehouses were crowded with the pro-visions. During Sunday Consul Brice een given out. It rained hard all Sunday, but the crowd before the consul's office did not decrease, nor did the consul or his clerks cease in their labors. At o'clock in the afternoon Consul Brice bought a lot of bread with Star relief money and distributed several hundred loaves in front of the theater. It was ought for by a crowd of a thousand or more. In the meantime Consul Brice had given a great deal of the Great West's noney in 20 and 40-cent pieces to needy

Followed by a Mob. douln free-booter. It was almost impossible to discriminate between the worthy stranger and the robber, and the stranger taken in often proved to be a bandit instead of an angel in disguise. Civil authority seemed hopelessly incapable of remedying the evil. Occasionally desperados would be apprehended, but legal quibbles would follow, and the rascals would get free. Americans intensified. Insults were of-Spanish soldiers crowded them off the sidewalks. They were hissed at, spat at and whistled at as if dogs. That night they walked to their hotel in the middle of a narrow

wakened by a crowd under their win-Counterfeiting was carried on to a con-siderable extent within the limits of this county. The two classes of criminals dow talking about them. They walked from the hotel to the consul's office, insulted on every side. Before the consulate stood the usual great crowd of reconcentrados, awaiting the distribution of supplies. It was a pitiful sight; one to conceal their work and so skillful as to deceive the officials of the land office. of such gaunt misery as can be seen no-it is related that a settler once came where else in the world. where else in the world.
"Consul Brice advised the Star's repre

on the village blacksmith engaged in coining bogus money. He made no attempt to conceal his dies, but said in a matter-of-fact way that he had just made enough money to pay for entering another section of land, and proposed to stop business. This he did, destroying his dies. He obtained his land, and no official scrutiny was ever directed toward his manner of paying for the property. The reputation and peace of the community began to suffer. The people were finally aroused, and in 1858 the "Jasper Rangers" were organized. The company was composed of two men from each township, under direction of a captain,

asking that the state afford him protection in distributing the supplies, avowing at the same time his determination to disto arrest or cause the arrest of any sus-picious character. tribute the last pound of supplies. This picious character.

There are no written records of the work performed by the Jasper Rangers.

An old man to whom I applied for in-

the telegraph. "From the consul's office to the whart the Star men met with renewed insults, but, with Captain Aarsvald, got a boat and went out to the ship. All through

"The people of the West who have contributed to the Matanzas relief can rest assured that Consul Brice will faithfully the giving out of supplies has progressed rapidly."

The facts contained in the foregoing dispatch will be formally brought to the attention of the State Department to-

In a Sealed Car.

an Alabama point to Brunswick, Me, thirteen emaciated negroes crawled out. They had been without food or water for several days. Some of them had to be taken to the hospital. The car had been sealed at Cincinnati last Sunday. The men were "beating" their way.

Chilkoot Trail. Victoria, B. C., April 9.—A dispatch from Skaguay, Alaska, dated April 3, says: At about noon to-day on the Chil-koot trail, between the Scales and Stone House, many men met death, and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of

DEATH FOR GOLD-SEEKERS.

Stone House.
Thousands of people were camped in the vicinity of the accident at the time, and were soon on the scene, rendering such assistance as possible. All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm, with rain, wind and snow, prevailed in this vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountain side by those agencies was the cause of the avalanche. It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfayers. from his coat pocket. The man raised The last vestige of the trail in the vi-The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence, and detective's breast. Haley clutched the where it lay is now a mountain of snow and ice, under which are many dead bod-

to come. A later dispatch, dated April 4, says: The horror on the Dyea trail is growing in magnitude hourly. As the work of rescue proceeds it becomes more apparent that many more lives were lost than at first thought possible. It is now believed that between fifty and one hundred men and women were killed by the avalanche. Many bodies will never be recovered un-til the summer sun melts the tons of sight.

Two or three thousand men are work ing in relays of as many as can stand side by side shoveling away the debris in search of the dead and dying. Twentytwo dead bodies have been recovered and taken out alive.

Some of the Victims. A corrected list of killed and wounded as complete as possible at the hour of writing, is as follows: GUS SEBRATH, Seattle. FRANK SPRAGUE, Seattle STEVE STEVENSON, Seattle.

C. H. HARRISON, Seattle. W. L. RILEY, Seattle. E. B. ATWOOD, New York. C. BECK, Sanford, Fla. L. W. WEIDELEIN, Kansas City. MRS. RYAN, Baltimore, Md. JOHN MORGAN, Emporia, Kas. F. M. GRIMES, Sacramento, Cal. MRS. ANNE MOXEN, Jefferson coun

y. Pennsylvania. RAS HEPGARD, Baker City, Ore -- ATLINA, Idaho. E. F. MILLER, Vancouver, TOM COLLINS, Portland, Ore.

Those seriously injured, so far as re-covered: Walter Chappey, New York. John C. Murphy, Diodene, N. D. F. B. Holbrook, Portland, Ore. Dahlstrom, residence unknown. Seventeen employes of the Chilkoot Railway and Tram Company who went

up to the summit on the morning of the slide to work are missing, and it is. feared that they are among the lost. Many Outfits Buried. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of outfits are buried under the snow and ice. There were several smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche was started. About 2 o'clock in the morning a small slide occurred which buried several cabins. The alarm was spread and many

people were endeavoring to work back to Sheep Camp when the biggest oc-The snowstorm was blinding, and crowds were coming down by the aid of a rope when overtaken.

The exact location of the slide is given at two and a half miles above Sheep Camp and one hundred vards above the Oregon Improvement Company's powerhouse. Here an immense gorge rises at a very steep incline into the hills, and it was down this the avalanche came.

The telephone office here has been thronged all day and night with persons street, making a good American bluff, followed by a mob, who cursed them.

"Early Monday morning they were Many people have gone from this city and Dyea to Sheep Camp to aid in the work of rescue. It is believed that when the full returns are in the dead will number nearer one hundred than fifty. The slide covers the trail for several hundred yards at a depth of fifty feet in many places. It has effectually dis-continued travel for the present, and it will be some time before it can be re-

MANY CADETS EXPELLED.

The Result of a "Rebellion" at Military Academy.

Charleston, S. C., April 9.-The board of isitors of the South Carolina Military Academy to-day expelled the sixty-four cacets who participated in the rebellion which took place at the academy on the 3d of April. The cadets had become cetsed at the conduct of cadet Canty, who had reported non for breaking barracks when he was not on duty, and they resolved to force him out of the institutribute the last pound of supplies. This tion. A letter was first sent to Canty's message he felt he could not trust to father asking for his withdrawal, and as this falled of effect the boys decided to resort to violence, if necessary, in ex pelling Canty. They attempted to carry out their design on the night of April 3. When they were met and opposed by the superintendent and commandant, the latter Lieutenant McDonald, United States army, they broke into open rebellion. They refused to obey orders, and rioted around the building all night, the police having to be called in.

A meeting of the board of visitors was called, and has been in session for several days. The order of expulsion gave the cadets two hours in which to leave the building. The boys belong to many of the most prominent families of the State. The order sent from the academy two-thirds of its students. The institution is under the management of the State. pelling Canty. They attempted to carry

William H. Deacon Dead. William H. Deacon, employed in the systness office of the Sentinel as advrtisng manager, died last night at his home West St. Clair street, of consumption He had been ill for a year, but his condi tion did not become critical until this week. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country while a boy. He had been in the employ of the Sentinel eight years. A widow and one child survive him.

Handicapped. [Harper's Weekly.]

CASES WHERE REVOLVERS WERE USED ON BOTH SIDES.

Caught by a Snowslide on the Remarkable Cases of Defiance by the Tough Element-Hunting in the Dark After Armed and Desperate Men.

"You've got the wrong man, I guess, said a tall, well-built man in Lauterstein's pawnshop, ten years ago, to snow and ice which came down from the mountain on the left-hand side of the trail midway between the Scales and into the pawnshop, hunting for stolen articles. The stranger was in possession of some of that which answered the description of the stolen articles. "We'll find out about that," replied

> Detective Thornton stood in the door way. Lauterstein's place was supposed to be a "fence," and the detectives wanted no one to give them the slip. "Well, I think you have," the tall man

replied. Haley saw him draw a revolver rovolver. He could not force it aside.

his gang.
Standing Under Fire. Standing Under Fire.

One night two years ago Sergeant Corrigan and patrolmen Gerber and Walker pursued three men who had robbed several places in North Indianapolis. 'When at close quarters they opened fire on the police, and a bullet cut a hole through Corrigan's coat. The police responded with a volley, but the men escaped. Two were captured later in the night, however.

Board of Public Safety. The arrest was made at an early hour in the morning. In February, 1877. Captain Kruger, then a sergeant, was ordered to the block, with the bicycle patrolmen, Streit and Ware, to make the arrest. It was known the three men, wanted for many crimes, were known for their fearlessness. They visited the room and demanded that the door be opened. This was refused. The immates of the block hurried to the scene.

Sergeant Corrigan visited a saloon as Sullivan and Buchanan streets in 1899



CAPTURE OF THE GLEASON TRIO.

pointed at the detective's breast. The fact that he pulled the trigger at that moment saved Haley's life, as it drew the hammer back for the fatal stroke and Haley's finger, which was over the hammer, dropped in between the ham-mer and the cartridge. Then followed a struggle for the weapon, in which de-tective Thornton joined. The stranger fought hard. If Lauterstein had given assistance the detectives would have had a tough time But after a struggle of several minutes, the revolver was taken away from the man and his arrest accomplished. When it was laughed at the detectives. When it was all over he

tered John H. Underwood, a notorious burglar and hotel thief. meant to kill Haley. Both he and Lauerstein were sent to prison.

This was not Haley's only escape from mminent death. Once before-in 1886-Haley and patrolman Scheigert went to the house of John Welsh to arrest him for assault and battery. Welsh was a "tough" that always defled the police He would apologize to a weak man, where he would desperately defy a half-dozen police. Welsh was at home in bed. Haley went up the stairs to make the arrest—difficulty had been found in getting into the house—and received a bullet in his head as he reached the topmost step. The wound nearly proved fatal.

With everything to lose and nothing

to arrest Harvey Weathers. Weathers saw him enter the door and drew his revolver. Corrigan anticipated difficulty in making the arrest, and drew his pistol as he entered the door. A dozen men were in the room. In two seconds, according to the recollection of Corrigan, the room was left to the two men with revolvers. Corrigan covered Weathers, who laid down his weapon and was arrested.

Walking Into Danger.

Superintendent Quigley won his first stripes by undertaking a doubtful arrest what was then called "Petersh This locality was just south of the City Hospital, and was inhabited largely by negroes of a troublesome class. Quigley attempted to arrest Charles Hart in July, 1883. A number of "toughs" attempted his rescue. For an hour the patrolman fought the crowd, while a merchant policeman stood at a corner half a block away and refused to assist. The next morning the policeman was unmercifully scored for his cowardice in Police Court

to gain, "toughs" will often seek quarrels with the police rather than avoid them. Harry Kokemiller has more than once got out to kill policemen. It is less than a year since he was arrested by patrolmen Boylan and Gerber in West Washington street, armed with a fortyfour caliber Colt's weapon. The patrolmen had a struggle with him, and he was successful against them until knocked insensible. Kokemiller first fought the police in 1892. Patrolmen Warren and Foltzenlogle, following a trail from the Empire bakery at McCarty and Chadwick streets, which had been robbed from the Empire bakery at McCarty and Chadwick streets, which had been robbed a few hours before, reached "Crip" Billy Jones' shanty boat, which was anchored in White river, near Morris street. The patrolmen went to the door to knock. As they did so Kokemiller opened the door and shoved out a double-barreled shotgun. Foitzenlogie seized it and turned it aside just as it was discharged, the loads whizzing by himself and patrolmen white he coads whizzing by himself and patrolmen burst into the cabin, and, after a struggle, arrested Kokemiller and his gang.

Standing Under Fire.

> The police took their time, because the room was in the third story—too high for the men to leap from the window. Kruger asked for a lamp. A woman brought him an oil lamp. Strett held this while him an oil lamp. Street held this while Kruger with a blow from his shoulder broke open the door. With the lamp he entered the room. The patrolmen followed at his heels. All had drawn their weapons. The men were not in the first room entered and Kruger passed through the narrow doorway into an alcove. He held the lamp above his head, and saw the three men hiding behind a feather bed, with their sevelvers leveled at the

> police.
>
> "Drop those guns!" Kruger commanded, He leveled his gun at the men. Streit and Ware entered the room. The two parties stood for a moment covering each other with pistols. The three burgiars could not stand the cold stare of the muzzles. They blinked, weakened and threw down their weapons.
>
> "Where are the rest of the cops?" asked Landis.

"There were only three of us," said

well, if we had known that, there would have been three dead cops now. We thought there were a dozen by the shuffling in the hall."

The disorder among the other inmates of the block had deceived the trio of criminals and saved the policemen's lives. Patroiman Ware was afterward killed to attentions to agree Tim Feartier. in attempting to arrest Tim Ferriter, a tough and police fighter.

Saving and Loan Association Suit. The Marion Trust Company, as trus-Association, which assigned in October, 1897, has filed suit against Franklin L. Spahr and William Woodbridge, who were directors of the association, Spahr being treasurer. The complaint accuses them of having accepted, at par, stock of the association in payment for some of its real estate, when they knew that the association was insolvent and that the stock was worth only 20 cents on the dollar, thus defrauding other stockholders by giving unjust preference to this so purchased was transferred afterward to Spahr and Woodbridge and that they conveyed it to James C. and E. A. Ry-

to arrest Harvey Weathers. Weathers saw him enter the door and drew his revolver. Corrigan anticipated difficulty in making the arrest, and drew his pistol as he entered the door. A dozen men were in the room. In two seconds, according to the recollection of Corrigan, the room was left to the two men with revolvers. Corrigan covered Weathers, who laid down his weapon and was arrested.

In 1891 Herman Wolf objected to Sergeant Kurtz trying to arrest him for some misdemeanor and shot at the sergeant. It was a close call for Kurtz. Wolf was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the shot.

There is one survivor of the "old force" now in police uniform, who engaged in one of the most desperate battles ever fought between the police and criminals. In 1878 the police went out along White called "Modeo" which had defied the police." Modeo" which had defied the police went out along White talled "Modeo" which had defied the police." Modeo" which had defied the police were out along White had defied the police went out along White had defied the police." Modeo" which had defied the police were solvaling as made defendants, and who, it is alleged, understood the manner in which the property was obtained. The setting aside of the conveyance is asked.

The setting aside of the conveyance is asked.

Entertained by a Former Pastor.

A company of forty persons was pleasantly entertained last evening at the home of Mrs. S. J. Tomlinson, in Ritter the police were quickly opened; and that of Frank Pastor.

Together with his brothers, was perhaps the first of these. His school was on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street. Together with his brother, he turned out upward of 300 well-taught riders within which had defied the police.

The setting aside of the conveyance is a saked.

The setting aside of the conveyance is sked.

The setting aside of the conveyance is a saked.

The setting aside of the conveyance is a saked.

The setting as the proper of white the proper of wheel from France. These, at best, were quickly o

"Winnie" Smith Home Again. Winifred E. Smith, known as "Winnie, is at the home of his step-father, Dr. Wands, in North Delaware street. He reached home yesterday from the Jeffersonville reform prison, from which he has been paroled. He says he is prepared to make a new start in life, and will remain here. He will re-engage in the electrotype business, in which he was at the time of his fatal affray with Western B. Thomas.

Strange Doings. away and refused to assist. The next morning the policeman was unmercifully scored for his cowardice in Police Court by Mayor Grubbs.

The Indianapolis Democrats cheered the name of Fitz Lee without regard to other presidential possibilities, and their platform doesn't say a word about ratios.

Mr. Daykin—For anything very artist rug you've bought. Mrs. Daykin—For platform doesn't say a word about ratios.

******************* OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS and prepared to fill your every want in Easter wear!

Boys' Clothing-Special for Easter in new spi at \$1.25, \$1.48 and Men's Pants—Two special bar-gains in Men's Wool Cassimere and Cheviot \$1 and \$1.50 Boys' Hosiery—Heavy Corduroy, ribbed, fast hlack, seamless, all sizes, 5 to 11, regular 19c 14c value, at

Ladies' Fancy Hose—New patterns in fancy stripes and plaids, on sale 15c and 25c

LACE CURTAIN SALE A purchase of 2,000 pairs go on sale Monday morning.

5 styles on sale at, pair \$1.25 10 styles at, pair\$1.50 8 styles at, pair.....\$1.98

Three Squares West of Illinois St.

THE FIRST CRAZE OF THE WHEEL it Began to Rage in America as Long Ago as the Year 1869.

[April St. Nicholas,]
The spring of 1869 found the wheel craze universal. Carriage-builders were led to add to their factories plants for the led to add to their factories plants for the manufacturing of velocipedes. Over one thousand of these machines were turned out every week, while orders were pouring in by the tens of thousands. To quote from a newspaper of about that time: "As an indication of the extent to which the manufacture of velocipedes was carried on, it may be mentioned that Mr. Calvin Witty, the purchaser of the Lallement patent, employed the resources of seven large carriage-makers, and kept their establishments busy day and night. He had seventy men at work in one establishment in New York, and he also kept men actively employed in two factories in Connecticut, one in Wilmington, Del., and one in Newark, N. J."

But few people had expected that the mania for this new style of wheeled vehicle would be so great.

Among the earliest who exhibited their

he replied, and it must have been he said it that made her angry. How She Judged.

[Chicago News.]

Mr. Daykin—For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought.

Mrs. Daykin—You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the



Is needed by every one at this season of the year. The lack of energy and depressed, listless feeling which takes possession of the

SYSTEM BUILDER

system every spring and summer is caused by an impure condition of the blood. The accumu-

nature's effort to throw them off, a struggle to which the system is unequal, unless properly assisted. Boils and pimples and an incessant weariness tell the story. The appetite fails just when a good one is needed,

the energies relax, and an unspeakable languor pervades the wornout body. Every one knows the importance of thoroughly cleansing the blood and purifying the system and thus avoiding the deadly typhoid fever and other dangerous* diseases which crowd the path of summer. But it is equally important that the right remedy be taken

at this critical period—one which will purify and | nature's store-house. It is not a build up the system at the same time. For this purpose nothing can compare with Swift's Specific | tinkering drug-clerk can imitate (S. S. S.). A few bottles just now will thoroughly cleanse the blood and renovate and strengthen the from his stock. Remember that system, improve the appetite, and impart new life | there is no substitute for S. S. S., the only real and vigor to the entire body. It is the best system- | blood remedy. It is truly the greatest purifier.

builder because it is the best blood remedy—the only one, in fact, which is purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain not a particle of arsenic, mercury, potash, or chemical of any kind. S. S. S. is far ahead of other blood remedies, for it does so much more. It promptly reaches and cures deeplated impurities of a year combat | seated, obstinate blood diseases, which other reme-

dies have no effect whatever upon. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. cures Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancer, and Contagious Blood Poison, even in their worst stages. Insist on

S. S. S., and do not be imposed upon by accepting an inferior arireatest upon by accepting an inferior article without merit or reputation. A larger profit to an unscrupulous dealer will induce him to offer you a substitute composed of harmful drugs and chemicals. S. S. S. is nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs THERE IS

NOTHING

gathered from drug-shop preparation, and no it by mixing a few chemicals

HALF AS GOOD



said that he "heard" that the Rangers took the outlaws across the line of the other States and told them never to come back. He thinks that this was the case, because when the Jasper Rangers got hold of a real bad man he never came back to Jasper county again. The work of the Rangers was well done. To-day there is not a more law-abiding county in the State than this one.

This city was named after James Van Remsselaer, a merchant of Utica, N. Y., who failed in business in 1837 and came West. He owned a farm at the rapids of the Iroquois river, and this farm was afterward made a part of the present city. The place finally became the county seat, and for several years struggled along. In 1850 it contained three stores, had two physicians, one lawyer, and fifteen dwelling houses. In 1858 the town was incorporated. Now it owns its water and electric light plants, has many beautiful dwellings, two good schools, handsome churches, banks, a neat little operahouse, good hotels, and everything that goes to make up a modern American town.

W. H. BLODGETT. good hotels, and everything to make up a modern American W. H. BLODGETT. Heart-Breaking. [Judge.]

finished about 6 o'clock, and the Utstein put out to sea. Just before she sailed Consul Brice came aboard and stated that the distribution had begun early Monday morning, and that thousands of people had been provided with food. The distribution, he said, would go on that night, and until every pound of cargo had been properly given away or he was driven out.

carry out his trust. He has a heart full people of Matanzas, and is using great tact in distributing the supplies. This sys-tem of distribution is admirable. With two large warehouses and fifty clerks,

Montreal, April 9.—When a United States customs official here opened the door of a bonded freight car, bound from of the men he sent me to dun."

"What! Resigned the position I got you as collector for Jones?"

"You bet! Why, I owed money to most of the men he sent me to dun." MAP SHOWING THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA

ATLANTIC